# CONGRESS.

Passage of the Army and Indian Appropriation Bills by the Senate.

No More Indian Treaties to be Negotiated.

Large Number of Bills Passed in the House.

SENATE.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH THE PACIFIC BAILBOADS. Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific Ratiroads to investigate and ort upon the existing indebtedness between the United es government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, particularly as to the amount of money and land roted to it by Congress; the amount of bonds issue sold by the company; the amount for which Con to and sold by the comouny; the amount for which Congress guaranteed the payment of principal and interest; what interest was paid on the bonds; what disposition was made by the said company of the proceeds of their bonds sold; what amount of money or property said company has distributed among its stockholders; also as to the operations of the Credit Nobitier and who comprised it.

Mr. HOWAED, (rep.) of Mich., objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL:

The Senate took up the Army Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. McDonald's amendment to pay for quarter-master's and commissiry stores furnished to the army by loyal officers of the South. After various modifications the amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 22—in the following form:—

amendment was adopted—yeas 54, mays 22—in the following form:—
And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act of July 4, 1884, en.it of "An act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims." &c., are hereby extended to the loyal cities who remained loyal during the late war, and wao in no way voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion; provided, that service in the United States Army during the late rebellion as a commissioned officer or enlisted man shall be used to be private free vidence of loyality, unless some act of disloyalty shall be proven to have been committed after said service; and the conceins of this proviso shall be extended to the citizens of the State of Tennessee, and all such parts of said act as make a discrimination between loyal claimants because of residence are hereby repealed.

The vote upon the adoption of Mr. McDonald's amendment was as afollows:—

ner and Wiley—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkin, Cragin, Edmunds, Hamilton Texas), Hamilin, Howard, Howell, Morrid (Vl.), Nye, Osborn, Pomeror, Sherman, blearins, Stewast, Trumbull, Wilson and Yates—22.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION HILL.

The regular order of business was temporarily suspended, and Mr. Cole, from the committee of conference on the lindian Appropriation bil, submitted a report, which was read.

Mr. Davis opposed the reception of the report on account of its problishion against Indian treaties hereafter. The Supreme Court had placed these on the same footing with recaties with foreign nations, and he held that Congress had not the right to deny to the President in either instance the exercise of treaty-making power, with the consent of the ies with foreign nations, and he held that Congress had he right to deny to the President in either natione he lise of treaty-making power, with the consent of the te, as provided in the constitution. He maintained that in tribes in the southwestern part of the United States independent nations and entirely competent to negotireaties with the government.

STOCKFOR, (dem. of N. J., a member of the conference ominities, defended the clause objected to by Mr. as as within the power of Congress, under the constitute declare that nomadic tribes of Indians are not residued in the nations.

onsible Indian nations.

Mr. Harlian, (rep.) of Iowa, explained that the validity existing Indian treaties would not be affected, and that

Saulsbury the report was concurred in without a division.

COAL DUTIES.

The bill repealing the duty on coal was received from the House and read for the first time.

Mr. VIOKEES, (dem.) of Md., objected to its second reading. CONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

DONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL RESURFD.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., opposed its passage because of the rejection of his amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any of the money appropriated by the bill for the payment of troops at elections.

The bill was then passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL
was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole.

Among other amendments adopted was one providing that so part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

the war.

After disposing of twenty pages of the bill the Senate, at half past four o'clock, went late executive seasion, and soon after took a receas till evening.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ARKANSAS. The Senate amendments to a House bill creating an addijudicial district in Arkansas were amended, on motion of Mr. KERR, by providing that the present District judge of

of Mr. Kerre, by providing that the present District judge of Arkarsas shall remain judge of the Eastern district.

PAYMENT OF CONTESTANTS.

Reso utions were adopted to pay Messris Rogers, of Tennessee, and Eggleston, of Ohio, contestants for sents, \$2,500 and \$5,000 respectively.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' TAXES.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill providing that no tar shall be imposed upon any undistributional simulation of the contingent fund of insurance companies or on unearned premiums. Passed.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKEE'S TABLE.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up first the Senate amendments to the House bills. Such amendments were concurred in on the following bills, which now so the Postdonian feet to the Collowing bills, which now so the Postdonian feet to the senate of the Postdonian feet to the senate of the Postdonian feet to the senate of the Postdonian feet to the president feet to the pressent feet to the president feet to the president feet to the pre

bils. Such amendments were concurred in on the following bils, which have do to be President for his signature:-For the relief of william IP. Thomasson; for the relief of Abraham S. Siryder, of the Waterrijet Arwenal, West (Froy, N. Y., grami-ing pensions to Susanish Snyder and to Anthony D. Havely;

thereof.

The following bills were also passed:—The Senate bill to amend the act of the 2d of March, 1888, to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanogs Railread Company a post road; reasing to records of the courts of the United States.

All the land grant bills from the Senate were objected to, and were laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.

dar.

The following Senate bills not being objected to were passed:—For the relief of W. B. Carpenter., for the relief of Charles T. Jackson, M. P., of Boston: authorizing the President to appoint Lyman G. Spauding master in the navy; for the relief of settlers on public lands; to close the accounts of E. E. Heussey, late colone of engineers: correcting an error tharles T Jackson, M. D., of Boston: authorizing the President to appoint Lyman G. Spaulding master in the navy: for the relief of settlers on public lands; to close the accounts of R. E. Beausy; late colonel of engineers; correcting an error in the passage of the act of the lat of June, 1870, the relief of the officers and crew of the win, 1870, for the relief of the officers and crew of the win, 1870, for the relief of the officers and crew of the win, 1870, for the relief of the Minnesota linantial of the relief of the Nith Minnesota linantial of the relief of the Nith Minnesota linantial of the relief of the Stratch Spurgeon, Leann (50x, Ham R. Rhen, Nancy S. Ledford, Julia Traynor, Mary B. Collins, Rozalina W. Sawyer, Adam W. Myer Maritas J. Wiley and Ellis A. Hayne; for the relief of John L. Myer antiorizing the nomination and appointment to the relired list of the navy of certain volunteer officers on the active list of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war; to adjust and its the compensation of the assistants employed in the library of Congress.

The calendar having been gone through on the first call, was recommended, and rather though on the first call, was recommended, and action taken on the following bills, as they stood in order action to the opportunemen.

The Senata amendments to the future of the first call, was recommended and action taken on the following bills, as they stood in order of the second of the concernation of the action of two-thirds in the affirmative—100 to fir.

The Senata incomendation for apportunemen.

Mr. Allinos moved to suspend the rules, non-concur in the amendments and ask for a committee of conference. Rejected—not two-thirds in the affirmative—100 to 67.

The Senate joint resolution to amend section of a net granting lands to Kanasa to add in the construction of a southern tranch of the Union Pacific Railway and te-egraph from Fort Riley, Kanasa, to Forth Smith, Ari.

Mr. Allan, trep.) of No., opposed it, stating that its purp

and pass a substitute for the bill.
The motion was agreed to and the substitute passed.
Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from Decatur,
Ala., to Aberdeen, Miss.
Mr. Buck, (rep.) of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and
pass the bill. Rejected.
Senate bill to provide for a government building in Tren-

Senate bill to provide for a government bunding in reaon N. J.

Mr. HAIGHT, (rep.) of N. J., moved to suspend the rules
and pass the bill. Agreed to -vess 127, may be.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the
west end of Lake Superior or Ryfield.

Mr. WASHIGHN, (rep.) of Wis, moved to suspend the
rules and pass the bill, with an amendment, being a bill of
the Senate in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Rejected.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The proceedings were interrupted by a report of the confe-

the Senate in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Rairoad. Rejected.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The proceedinas were interrupted by a report of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Saldenn, (rep.) of Cal., expained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which had been going on for the last twe or six years on the question whether the Senate had the right or should continue to exercise the power of making treatles with the scattered bands of indians within the territory of the United States was ended. That point had been precided by the Senate. A provision had been incorporated by the conference committee in the bill that hereafter no indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent sation, tribe or power with which the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent sation, tribe or power with which the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent sation, tribe or power with which the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent sation, tribe or power with which the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent sation, tribe or power with which the United States and the provision whas substantially the same as had been drawn up by the gentleman from Pennayivania (Mr. Armstrong) and submitted to the House. He also called attention to the fact that the amendments provided in the conference report guarded against atiowing commissions for services to agents and also required vouchers for Indian goods to be submitted to the Indian Commission.

Mr. EKCK, (dem.) of Ky., another of the conference, laid stress on that provision which prohibits the altowance of commissions to Indian claim agents mentioning the case of James G. Binnt, who had received from three Indian tribes Si250,100 as fees for getting through Congress claims amounting to Si250, 100 as fees for getting through Congress claims a

## INCENDIARISM IN JAMAICA.

On Tuesday night, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of James Stanley in Jamaica, which was unoccupied by him, but in

## THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER

Continuation of the Legislative Investigation Testimony of Employes of the Colliding Trains-No Time for Patent Brakes to Act-Brakemen Not at Their Posts.

ALBANY, March 1, 1871. The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the New hamburg Rai'road disaster resumed its session in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, at four

The first witness examined was Charles Cossum, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad. He was in charge of the train which collided with the on train, and detailed the events of the accident. The cords connected with the patent brakes were all in proper condition; to pull them so as to spring the trates would necessitate drawing them in some eighteen feet, owing to the slack in the cords; I cannot say positively whether the patent brakes were applied; I canno: tell how soon a train can be stopped by the use of patent brakes; he did not believe that a train could have been stopped between the time the engineer received the signal and the running into the oil train; sleeping cars weigh from thirty to forty tons and ordinary cars weigh from eight to nine tons; it is more difficult to stop a train with sleeping cars than it is one without them; I did not notice any explosion of gasoline.

Henry Merritt, a water tender at Old Troy, deailed the efforts he made to signal the express train. The engineer of the oil train said to him, "For God's sake, get out your red light;" witness

train. The engineer of the oil train said to him, "For God's sake, get out your red light;" witness did so as soon as possible and ran down the track; it would take a minute and a half or two minutes to go up the ladder, which is forty feet high, and change the light.

Peter Dow, trakeman on the express train, stated that the collision took place before he had an opportunity to put on the brakes.

Patrick G. Dickson, brakeman on the train, confirmed the previous witness' testimony.

Cornellus Row, locomotive engineer running the engine of the oil train, stated that after his train parted he took a red lantern and ran down the track to signal the express train; he was ahead of others doing the same thing; he could have stopped his engine if he had been signalised at New Hamburg station before he reached the draw; he was running at the time from seven to eight miles per hour; the distance is a quarter of a mile, with a neavy down grade; he thinks he could have stopped on reaching the water tank if all the brakes were on; he only saw two brakemen on the train; he could not sav whether he could stop in the distance it he had more brakemen; his duty is to look back as well as forward and see that the train is not broken; he could not at hight see that an axle was broken; he would notice it in the daytime by the jumping of the cars; his train was at New Hamburg station on time.

Edgar Underwood, conductor of the oil train, said:—The first notice he had of the accident was from three or four men at New Hamburg station, who halloced to him that a car was off the track; he went out and put on the brakes, and told the brakeman to signal the engineer; he did so by dropping a light; there was no beli tope on the train; as soon as he found that a car was off the track he took measures to notify the coming express; there was nothing to prevent a brakeman or nimself going to

as he found that a car was off the track he took measures to notify the coming express; there was nothing to prevent a brakeman or nimself going to the tower and changing the light; he could not swear that at the the time the notification of a car being off the track was given; that there was a single brakeman at either brake; in cold weather brakemen ride in a caboose; that is not according to the rules and regulations, but it is done usually in cold weather; it might have been a minute or a minute and a half between the time he was notified at New Hamburg station of the break in his train and the collision; he thought both he and the brakemen did all they could to prevent the accident. he accident.

The committee then adjourned to four P. M. to-

THE COAL QUISTION.

Interview With Mr. Pardee-The Wages Miners.

HAZLETON, Feb. 28, 1871. I called on Mr. A. Pardee, a prominent operator of the Luzerne and Leaigh region, in quest of the operators' side of the question now agitating the whole coal region, and, in tact, the whole country. I asked him for facts regarding wages earned. He said, "Here, just sit right down and take whatever figures you wish. I will not restrict you. We ask only for a fair and impartial investigation." I sat down at the table and compiled from the various books in use at that establishment and official reports, a copy of which each miner receives (with its monthly pay, the following statement of wages paid thirty men for the year 1870. Each miner received the following sams after all deductions had been made:—

The total amount paid was \$83,445. Average paid each man for the year, \$1,114 85. The following will be the wages carned under the following offer of the coal operators, made at Phila-

At a meeting of the Lebigh Coal Exchange, held at their office in Philadelphia, the committee appointed to lattend the meeting of the railroad, usual and iron interests reported through their chairman, Mr. Fell, their action and the followinrough their chairman, Mr. Feil, their action and the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871:—When coal is \$5 on board at Elizabeth and Port Johnson, outside wayes to be from \$9 to \$10 50; inside wages, \$11 to \$12; indicers' wages, \$414; and contract work, ten per cent less than at the \$5 basis of last year, with an advance and declins of 125 per cent on wages and contract work for every \$1 fractions of a dollar in proportion; advance and declins in the price of coal at Elizabeth and Port Johnson—the price to be fixed by the Lehigh Coal Board in New York. Provided, That until all the regions go to work no nigher rate of wages or contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon this new Johnson.

The prices will be when coal is The prices will be when coal is

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| \$6 00.\$15 75                            | to \$18 50              | to #11 814)             | 81 1 %                      | 86' 75    |
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The above are the prices that will be paid under the working of the scale of wages as per circular, and will show its working.

To obtain the wages earned under ordinary circumstances To obtain the wages can be as the working a "breast:"—

One miner and his laborer can load seven cars per day, of we tons each. At the prices paid when coal is \$5 this would be a compared to the world be a comp

MR. PARDEE OWNS SEVEN COLLIERIES.

He mined in all his collieries last year 440,000 tons of coal. It required one keg of powder to every eighty tons. The pewder is sold at four dollars per eignty tons. The pewder is sold at four dollars per keg to the miners, which would make an actual cost of five cents per ton of coal for powder used. It costs Mr. Pardec \$10,000 per month to be idle. Men are required at the mines to keep them pumped out; men to take care of the mules, seed for stock, &c. Like all other operators, Mr. Pardec is anxious for resumption: "Yet," said he, "I would hang out against the miners' combination till judgment day before I would give in to them."

## NATIONAL BA KS' SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Decision by an Ohio Conrt-Banks Liable for Their Officers' Acts.

CLEVELAND, March I, 1871.

The case of Thomas Dowlin vs. the Second National Bank was decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff. Dowlin sued to recover \$10,000 in United States bonds deposited as a special deposit with the cashier of the bank May 1, 1869, which bonds were said by the officers of the bank to have been ap-propriated by the cashier, who subsequently became a defaulter and committed suicide. The defendants did not deny the loss, but refused to acknowledge their liability for this transaction of the cashier. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount asked for, with interest from the time the bends were deposited.

PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH. Propos d Museum of Art and Natural History

Reduction of Canal Tolls on Family Produce.

in New York City.

The Coal Famine---Thanks to Fernando Wood.

ALBANT, March 1, 1871. By Mr. Pignes-Amending the act for the more effectual preservation of the public health by prohibiting the deposit of offal within the limits of any incorporated villages.

By Mr. Woodin-To enable the American Foreign Hible Society to unite with the American Baptist Publication So

By Mr. CREAMER-Authorizing the Department of Public Parks or New York city to erect suitable buildings for a museum of art and natural history, at a cost not to exceed

determine what sum is necessary to detray the expenses of the city.

By Mr. Gener—Amending the charter of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company. It grants the use of lands under water, not to exceed a frontage of 200 feet, on either shore, and requires that \$200,000 shall be subscribed and ten per cent thereof paid in before the city of New York and county of Queens can subscribe fifteen per cent.

By Mr. WOODIN-To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad (the same bill as the one before the Assembly).

BILLS REPORTED.

The following believe the control that are one before the Assembly).

HILLS REPORTED.

The following bile were teported:—Incorporating the New York Musical Instrum. It Sevings and Loan Society; requiring more ferryboats to be time. We work the bill renew the charter of the State Agricultural Society was passed; relative to the collection of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Hali-road Company.

Mr. CREAMER offered a resolution requiring the owners of sleeping and palace cars to report the names and the number of stockholders, the amount of stock or shares held by each, the number of such cars, the cost of each, the the amount received for their use during the year 1870, the the number of passengers carried, the average distance travelled by such passengers and other like information. Laid on the table, under the rule.

travelled by such passengers and other like information. Laid on the table, under the rule.

Mr. Lord called up the resolution calling on the Canal Board to reduce the rate of tolls on applies, potatoes and all esculent roots to one mill per 1,000 pounds per mis, being the rate imposed under the toil sheet of 1852. Adopted.

MILLS ORDERED TO A THILD READING.

Amending the charter of the Tr.y and Cohoes Railroad Company; amending the act for the incorporation of private and family cemeteries; amending the act of 1852 enabling cities to aid in the construction of railroads. Third reading—Amending the act increasing the number of Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn; relative to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of New York; authorizing the erection of an armory in Binghamton; to incorporate the Harlem Library.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bil to authorize the Mayor of New York city to appoint three persons, at a salary of \$5,000 per year, who shall not be members of the Police Department, to be known as the Board of Examiners of the Police Department of New York, and the Superindent and Drill Captain of the department shall be at afficient members of the Board. The bill designates the duties of the examiners.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill for the protection of game.

ALBANY, March 1, 1871. BILLS BEFORTED.

Appropriating to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary \$1,000,

the money which they had failed to receive two years past; granting lands to the Mariners' Society of the Port of New York; amending the act relative to the powers and duties of against and the report agreed to; a bill providing for the admission of wills in evidence was reported for the consideration of the House; requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest fifty per cent of premiums earned in this State in bonds and mortgages or other bonds in this State;

this State.

PROSTITUTION.

The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to regulate prostitution in New York for the consuleration of the House, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. CHAMPERS—Amending the charter of Buffalo.
By Mr. ALEKEGER—Confirming the action of the Buffalo Common Council in making assessments to abate a nuissance.

Common Council in making assessments to abate a nul-sance.

By Mr. HAVEZ-To provide for the appointment of Auditor of Kings county; also to provide for paying the Brooklyn aremen.

By Mr. GOODEICH—To increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in the city and county of New York.

By Mr. Fields—Fixing the general terms of the Supreme Court.

Court.

By the SPEAKER-Incorporating the Huriem Hospital in

New York.

By Mr. CARRY-Regulating the public baths in New York.

By Mr. RAND-Legalizing orders made by county judges.

By Mr. CAREY—Regulating the public baths in New York, By Mr. RAND—Legalizing orders made by county judges. By Mr. SAGE—Reducing the expenses of criminal proceedings in Oswego county.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Making regulations for narrow gauge radinoads; also to permit municipal corporations to aid in the construction of radinoads.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Incorporating the Hunter's Point, Newtown and Jamaica Radiroad Company.

By Mr. GIFFORD—Amending and consolidating the acts relative to Lansingburg.

By Mr. WOOD—Relative to the publication of legal notices, making a folio consist of a certain number of "ema" space.

By Mr. CARTER—Fling the number of school commissioners in Caying county.

NATIONAL GUARD BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. BUGG called up his resolution authorizing the Governor to confer brevet appointments on officers of the National Guard. Adopted.

Mr. FIELDS called up the resolution of approval of the actions of Hon. Pernando Wood and others in Congress in securing the repeal of the duties on coal.

Mr. Electropical of the duties on coal.

Mr. Dear Repeal of the duties on coal.

Mr. Dear Repeal of the field would be an orded by the repeal.

Mr. The New Repeal.

out the preamble, which recies that much relief would be allorded by the repeal.

Mr. LTN EYCK sustained the resolution.

Mr. LITLEJOHN, in the course of his speech in favor of the resolution, so far as it thanked Fernando Wood and others, said the cause of the present high price of coal was attributed solely to the thirty thousand miners of Pennsylvania, who are banded and act as one man to demand a price for their labor which compels the poor of this State to pay one, two, three and five dollars more per ton than they should be required to pay. It is the poor who are made to suffer from the exorptiant, the extorionate demands of the coal miners.

on miners.

Mr. Al-VORD said that the high price of coal was caused, as he understood, by the railroad companies increasing the as he understood, by the railroad companies increasing the prices of transportation.

Mr. LUTTLEJOHN said that the prices of transportation had

Mr. LITILEJOHN said that the prices of transportation had not been increased by the larger companies in a twelve-month. One company—the Reading Railroad—had increased their prices in order to head off a combination joining with the miners to take advantage of the high prices. It was not the railroad companies, but the coal operators and miners joined—the operators paying the miners their exceptional demands.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that other railroads had raised the rates of transportation, and the miners and operators should not be held responsible for this enormous increase in the price of coal.

Mr. SCRIENER said if Fernand: Wood and his associates dad done anything to crush out the combination which had produced the present suffering among the poor by the high price of coal he would cheerfully vote for the resolution, but he could see nothing in the action of the House of Representatives in this direction. The respeal of the duty on bituminous coal which the people are suffering from.

Mr. FIELD moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Al.vorn's motion to strike out the preamble was lost, NEW JERSLY LEGISLATURE.

Railroad Fights-Erie Wins Again-Dr. McCosh Urges the Establishment of High Schools.

National line at last. Both sides withdrew their bills yesterday-the former to repeal the ninth sec tion of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company and the latter to incorporate the National Railroad. The prospects of a complete victory for the monopoly were not by any means encouraging, so that it has rather gained than lost by the compromise. In the Senate a motion was made to reconsider

the vote by which the Erie bill was killed on Tuesday, and it was defeated by 13 to 8-the full vote of

the vote by which the Erie bill was killed on Tuesday, and it was defeated by 13 to 8—the full vote of the Senate. So Erie wins again, and by a rather large majority.

A joint incetting was held for the election of commissioners of deeds and other minor officers throughout the State.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College; Dr. Campbell, of Rutgers, and Professor Gillman, of Yale, addressed the Legislature in the evening on the necessity for the establishment of high schools in several counties of the State. The subject has been under discussion for the past three years.

ALLROAD IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

This bill, which brovides for the building of a railroad from Flemington to the Delaware river, with power to bridge the stream, passed the Senate yeared worning. How it will fare in the House it is impossible to say. The line proposed is to travel over a section of country rich in agricultural productions, opening up direct markets with New York and Philadelphia. The road proposed is a branch of the New Jersey Central, and, if made, will open up entirely a new country, where farms are thickly studded and a wealthy community reside. It is proposed to cross the Delaware river somewhere in the neighborhood of Bull's Island, and as it is fourteen miles from Flemington to the river, the object is to build a branch on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, to connect with the North Pennsylvania Railroad; and thus the two largest clues in the Union would have another direct communication.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE WAR.

Timid and Selfish Policy of Ergland.

DESERTING AN OLD ALLY.

The Unification of Germany the Greatest Peril to Europe.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

A Republic the Only Government That Could Prevail for Good in France.

### SAVAGE WAYS OF GERMAN WARFARE.

In the House of Commons of the British Parlia nent, on the evening of February 17, Mr. A. Herbert called attention to the papers relating to the duct of the government all tarough deserved the strongest condemnation; and, chiefly, ne blamed our Foreign Office-the abnegation of everything like a wish or an opinion at every stage of the war, the other neutrals. He accused the government of playing towards France the part of a "detrineutrals from coming to her assistance, and if the neutrals had acted together Mr. Herbert firmly believed that peace would have been restored before now. These opinions Mr. Herbert supported by numerous references to what he called "the he did not wish this country to take up arms, but to express openly and straightforwardly our sense of the great evils which must result from immoderate terms of peace; and a violent annexation of territory was not only an immoderate condition, but Herbert concluded by moving:—"That this House is of opinion that it is the duty of her Majesty's government to act in concert with other neutral Powers to obtain moderate terms of peace, and to withnold all acquiescence in terms which might impair the independence of France or threaten the future tranquillity of Europe,"

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH. Sir R. PREL said he thought the honorable member nad done good service in the present critical state of Europe by bringing that question before the House. The honorable member asked the government to act "in concert with neutral Powers." act with them? He (Sir R. Peel) had read the papers, and asked himself, in the most impartial spirit,
"Does the public opinion of the country endorse the
feeling of the government?" He admitted that their
task had been a difficult one, but they had surrounded themselves with difficulties. In the last

rounced themselves with difficulties. In the last few months

THIS COUNTRY HAD BREN MENACED both in the lar West and in the East. Prussia—he spoke frankly—despised our government and laughed it to scorn. Poor France, our altimul any, was at this moment drinking the bitterest cup of national homiliation and sorrow, and he should like to know if a policy or senish isolation could be advantageous to this country. No doubt the difficulties of the government were great; but he would tell the House and the nation that there was one difficulty with which they had grappied with most complete success; they had succeeded, in the eyes of Prussia and in the councils of the world, which the brief space of about twelve months, in humiliating the character and the credit of this country. We talked of our national pride and of the moral intended of this country; but the right honorable gentieman and the government had counselled the nation to accent

finence of this country; but the right honorable gentleman and the government had counseiled the nation to accept

A POLICY OF OBLITERATION,
and he (Sir R. Peel) believed that at that moment this country was more unopopular in the councies of Europe through the acts of the last two years than so had been made by the acts of any government or statesman for thirty or forty years previously. Go to France, go to Switzerland, go to Gerhany, go to Belgium—countries which he had recently visited—and they would find that the universal expressic of public opinion of all classes of society was It these words:—"La politique du gouvernsment Angials fait honte!" One telt ashamed of this policy; but that was what one heard in those countries, as he knew from experience. But what had been the attitude of this good of this country throughout the war? He only referred to the attitude of the government because he would say, by way of parenthesis, that he separated entirely the attitude of the government irom that of the country. (Hear, near.) They all had admired the splendid philanthropy which had been exhibited by this country. When one had witnessed, as he had done teers of thousands of nor miserable. the splendid philanthropy which had been exhibited by this country. When one had witnessed, as he had done, tears of thousands of poor, miserable victims of this war, thrust into Switzerland, maimed and wounded, and then thought of what England had done to assuage this misery, he felt proud of his country. But he referred to the political attitude of the government. France knew pretty well about that, and if they might judge her Majesty's government had expressed its opinion pretty well about France. He recollected when he was in that country the painful impression created by a most ungenerous taunt, as he (Sir R. Peel) thought it, on the part of the Home Secretary; but he was giad to find that the right honorable gentleman had explained that away by saying that he had been badly reported. He wished only to show THE ESTIMATE IN WHICH THIS COUNTRY WAS HELD

man had explained that away by saying that he had been badly reported. He wished only to show THE ESTIMATE IN WHICH THIS COUNTRY WAS HELD ABROAD.

Take the United States. Take Russia. As for Prussia, it was quite remarkable. The German Official Gazette, which was said to be inspired by Count Bismarck, in December last spoke in this way of the government of England:—"It is perfectly idle to talk of the attitude of England, inasmuch as its policy admits of but one attitude, namely, that of obliteration." The right honorable gentleman at the head of the government, however, pretended that we had not followed a policy of selfish isolation. When he saw in the Bine Book what the government had ventured to do, and what they had not ventured to do, he really thought that the government had not acted in that resolute and earnest manner which the country might have expected. He would read a few extracts, and the House would find in every one of them the expression, "We venture to do this, and we venture to do that." In one it is said, "We ventured to disapprove of the demand made by France of the King of Prussia as a prospective engagement respecting the caudicature of Prince Hohenzoilern to the throne of Spain; but there it was our misiortune to fail." Again, "We ventured to appeal to the neutral States as to a reference to some competent tribunal, with a view to a settlement of the dispute between Germany and France, but we did not obtain a hearing." That was the language of the right honorable gentleman. But let the House observe the next extract:—"We expressed in language so respective (calling to the try shade) of the world of the calling to the try shade of the calling to the try shade of the calling to the try shade of the calling to post of the bombardment of Paris."

Sir R. Peel (reading)—"But we failed." Again, "We ventured—(laughter)—to bound on that little good was likely to arise from the multiplication of abstract deciarations in reference to the terms of peace." He was now only alluding to how venturesome

nave used. Such language was unworthy of a powerful

have used.

SUCH LANGUAGE WAS UNWORTHY OF A POWERFUL MINISTER OF A GREAT COUNTRY.

How did the Foreign Minister maintain the policy of selfish isolation? Lord Lyons writing to Lord Granville said, "Under instructions I informed the government of Paris that her Majesty's government had no desire to intrude their mediation on France or Prussia, but that their good offices would be freely given and zealously excited for the restoration of peace, if at any time recourse should be had to them." That was, no doubt, an excellent sentence, and had it been followed up he (Sir R. Peel) should have been as zealous in cheering the government as the honorable member for Perth (Mr. Kinnaird). (Loud laughter.) Well, on the sta of September M. Favre invited the good offices of the English government towards that object, but the reply of Lord Granville to Lord Lyons was, "You will inform Jules Favre that her Majesty's government would be more likely to do harm than good in the cause of peace." He (Sir R. Peel) should think it very likely indeed, with their

WENTURESOME FOLICY.

Then Lord Granville, in a letter to Baron Brunnow, said that he had informed Lord Lyons that he should not attempt, either alone or with other Powers, to offer mediation unless he had reason to believe it would be accepted. But the government declined to take any initiative, and whenever proposals were made to them they withdrew. (Hear, hear.) M. Thiers came to this country charged with a diplomatic mission, and Lord Granville wrote to Lord Lyons, saying, "I have had an interview with M. Thiers, and he implored ner Majesty's government to sho," its sense of the long alliance of this country with France, and to assert her own place in the councils of Europe." Lord Granville's reply

was, "The government must judge what is best for themselves." (Ironteal cheers and laughter.) But the government had previously said they should zealously exert themselves it any application were addressed to them for their good offices.

NIGGARDLY POLICY TO A CLOSE ALLY AND AN OLD FRIEND.

Either on the part of France or Prussia, and, therefore, when M. Thiers implored her Majesty's government to show a sense of the long alliance of this country with France, Lord Granville replied that the government must judge what was best for themselves. And they objected to offer mediation or their good offices. Could the House conceive a more niggardly policy towards a country which iad been our close ally and friend for at least twenty years—towards a country which, upon twenty battle fields, had, in unison with England, sacrificed her best blood and her noblest sons? (Cheers.) And that was the way in which the government answered MM. Thiers and Jules Favie.

To Europe.

He maintained that the extracts which he had

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY THE GREATEST PERIL.

TO BURDER.

He maintained that the extracts which he had read showed that the policy of the government had been one of obliteration and of selfish isolation. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised at finding how the conduct of Prussia was spoken of in the Queen's speech. He looked upon the unification of Germany as a matter of the greatest peril to Europe, for it was the result of a democratic development. (Hear.) Since 1330 fifteen sovereign princes had been removed from their thrones by their respective people. (Cheers from the liberal beaches.) What greater proof could there be of an

eral benches.) What greater proof could there be of an a barnest development of demonstrate principles? The unification of Germany under a military despots on could not be for the good of Europe. (Hear, hear.) It could not last, and the time, he thought, would speediff come when it would be swept away. He did regree the conduct of her Majesty's government that they should have been in a hurry 1.) half the new-torn empire of Germany and that they could not say one kind word to France.

The republic the only government for france. He should have liked to have seen her Majesty's government make some recognition of the French republic. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that that was the only system of government that could prevail for good in that country. He was not singular in that opinion, for M. Thiers, the greatest statesman in France, had said distinctly that it was the principe of government which divided his country the least.

statesman in France, had said definitely that it was the principe of government which divided his country the least.

SAVAGE WAYS OF GERMAN WARFARE.

There were three circumstances connected with this war which showed the savage way in which it had been carried on as regarded Germany. These were authentic. Here was an order of the day of Prince Frederick charles in December last, which was posted up in Somme:—"Exert all your activity; maron and parcel out the property of the enemy; exterminate this norde of brigands which they call the French army; the world cannot rest in peace so long as the French people survive."

PRUSSIAN TRANNY.

Here was another order signed by the King of Prussia himself. It referred to Alsace and Lorraine, which had been taken captive in war, but had never been legally attached to Germany. The order was dated the late of December and posted up in Strashoury. The royal order said that whoever joined the army of France should be subject to confiscation of his property and banishment for ten years, and that whoever was absent for more than eight days would be deemed to have incurred these penalities. Would the House credit it that this order applied to 13,000 young Alsalians who had joined the French army in defence of their liberties and rights? When the armistice was made he was on the frontiers of France and Switzerland. The King of Prussia had telegraphed to Berlin that an armistice had been concluded, and that it applied to all armies in the field and on the water.

Mould it be believed that after M. Payre had telegraphed that the armistice was to extend over the entire field of war General Mantenffel actually attacked Bourbaki's army and drove it into Switzerland? He (sir Robert Peel) had been winess of what followed. He saw the FRENCH SOLDIERS PERISHING AMID THE MOUNTAINS OF THE JURA.

and asked was it not lamentable that under such circumstances such an attack should have taken place? He feit that her Majesty's government was not following a poley in these maters such as this coun

licet that the world expected from them a different line of policy.

RNGLAND LOSES CASTE IN EUROPE.

We were most unpopular abroad. We had lost caste all over Europe; but the spirit of the country was all the same, and was ready to back up its government in any way the latter thought desirable. Yes, he ventured to say that if there was need, that if any enomy should attack this country—(loud cheers)—there would be a universal expression of the national spirit for the national defence. But in return for such a demonstration they had a right to demand, and they did demand, from the government that by its policy and acts it should restore the country to that position which it so proudly held in the estimation of its own people and in the councils of Europe. (Cheers.) of Europe. (Cheers.)

An animated discussion followed, in which a num

ber of the prominent members of the House took part; but Mr. Herbert, having been satisfied with the assurance made by Mr. Gladstone, withdrew his

# A STRANGE STORY.

"Please, Sir, Give Me Just One Penny?"-A Boy Ten Years of Age Sent Into the Street to Keep His Mother in Silks and

Among the prisoners arraigned before Justice turns, was a dirty, ragged little urchin, ten years of age, named William Houghton, whose hair presented the appearance of being a total stranger to a brush or comb. Officer Stewart, of the Sixteenth precinct, appeared as complainant against the lad, and preferred a charge of vagrancy against him. The officer stated that every night during the inclement weather of the past winter the youth had been seated in front of the Grand Opera House, on a stool, with a small basket of hazelnuts, suspended to which was a large tin sign requesting the passers by to purchase the poor boy's wares, as he was com pelled to support an invalid mother, who had been cruelly deprived of her property in New Orleans, in 1863, by some parties, and turned into the streets to

Captain McDermott, surmising the lad was forced to sit there in order to support some party or parties in idleness, ordered officer Stewart to arrest him to sit there in order to support some party or parties in idleness, ordered officer Stewart to arrest him and convey him to the station house in order to ascertain his pedigree. The boy had been well drilled and refused to tell where he resided, or anything in reference to his domestic affairs. Yesterday morning, as the officer was preferring his complaint, a rustling of slik was heard in the court room, and the form of a tall good looking female strode up in front of the Judge's bench, and placing a small, delicate, white hand, which was ornamented with four large, expensive gold rings, on the head of the shivering, ragged urchin, stated he was her child. The Judge looked astounded at beholding the contrast before him, the mother being dressed in mink lurs, an expensive velvet sacque and other apparel to correspond. She pleaded to take her son home with her, but the Justice refused, and committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, where he will be turnished with a comfortable nome.

As the boy was going down into the prison the mother remarked that if her son was a foreigner he would soon be released, but as he was native born she supposed he would have to suffer. This remark came very near costing her a trip to Blackwell's Island. Finding she could not prevail upon the Justice to return her her son, she produced a large roll of greenbacks from her pocket and offered to pay any price from \$10 up to \$100 if she could have her boy returned to her.

### THE SPECKLED BEAUTIES. A Day Among the Long Island Trout Ponds-

New York Sportsmen Out for Fun-Thou sands of Trout Taken with Hook and Line. The first day of March brings to the lovers of piscatorial sport the greatest joy; and the manner in which New Yorkers appreciated the sport yesterday afforded conclusive testimony of their anxiety for the approach of the day when the law would not restrain them from feasting their desires. The trains going east on Monday evening conveyed large numbers of the lovers of the speckled beauties to the various places where trout ponds abound, and the early trains yesterday morning had many intent on a day's pleasure with the hook and line. Scarceiy a village on the south side of Long Island but can coast of one or more trout ponds, and many natives are wholly given to the cultivation of trout. At Babylon, Islin, Cold Spring, South Oyster Bay and a few other places the streams and ponds were besieged by anxious visitors, and their luck was excellent. The fish seemed almost starved, and nibbled at the numerous fles with avidity. It is estimated that last evening fully a thousand pounds of frout were shipped to this city. Those engaged in the propagation of trout say that they have ova for nearly a million fish, which will mature in a few weeks. The most practical fishermen on the island say that every stream and pond can be made available for the propagation of trout, which will brove highly remunerative. The Queens county Supervisors have instructed their representatives at Albany to obtain the introduction of a clause in the game laws whereby those engaged in the culture of trout as a business can dispose of them as they see fit. For the ensuing five months there will be thousands of trout consumed by New Yorkers, and it is estimated that there are 1,000 tons in the waters of the Island. not restrain them from feasting their desires.

The boys in the grammar department of school No. 11, in West Seventeenth street, will have a purile reception to-morrow morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

## SMALLPOX STORIES.

THE VICTIMS OF THE EPIDEMIC

Shivering Artists-A Frightful Price for Coal-Transit to the Island-Inhuman Humanity.

noble charities ever stop to think as they go about their ordinary vocations in robust health of the dreadful dependence of those attacked by disease, upon officials whose sensibilities have become dulled by continual contact with suffering! Worn invalid is shoved about from one piece of mechan-ism to another until he finds himself half dead upon the miserable pallet from which, perhaps, he

may never rise of his own accord.

From the hands of sympathizing and affectionate friends or relatives, whose touch is soft and kind, who move about the room with noiseless step and undisturbing motion, whose voice is low and anxious as they question the afflicted, who watch and wait on every symptom, good or bad, with a care that

to the rude grip of method and unfeelingness, and, worse than all, to the shattered nerve of the sensi-

worse than all, to the shattered nerve of the sensitive, the hospital, the miserable subject whom the law obliges to become an object of public charity because the hand of Providence has visited him will its severest scoarge, to whom, perhaps, talking is an agony, is forced to tell his name and when he came from hist, the place of his birth, how long he has lived, and account for himself and his religion some three or four times before he is permitted to stretch his weary limbs upon the narrow bed amid a multitude of others. From quite and solictious attention he is transferred to NOISE AND NEGLIGENCE.

Here, at least, in the wards of the ho-spital, humanity is on a level. Not many days ago a young and talented man, whom many of the best critics in New York had pronounced orna ful of alient and one of the most promising artists in the city, caught cold, it is supposed, in his suido in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. From the statements of the other gentiemen occupying studies in this ounding it appears that, either from a desire to economize the fuel of the wortnessence of the apparatus, their rooms are frequently without any heat. To this cause and the entire absence of warmin at night, in a house where several families and a number of young men live, they attribute the death of Mr. Coosey last year, and the illness which has just ended so lamentably on Blackwell's Island. On their frequent remonstrance with the proper official of the aessociation tary were solaced in a

CHRISTIAN (?) SPIRIT

the proper official of the aessociation tary were solaced in a

CHRISTIAN (?) SPIRIT

with the cheering reflection "that the world was full of troubles, and when death came they would all be ended."

Adolphe Vogt, whose death was noticed in the Herald of yes erday, lived in a boarding house on hadison avenue, where he received the kin est treatment. His physician, who is severely censured by the friends of the deceased for inattention—having deserted him, they declare, from Wednesday morning until Thursday night, and then only coming when he was sent for, notwithstanding the symptoms of varioted were evident—becoming convinced the disease had attacked him, informed an officer of the Board of Health, who had him removed to Believue Hospital; from there he was sent to Blackwell's Island, where he died a few days ago of congestion of the brain. His uncle, Mr. Bonner, went to see him on last Monday week; and the latter on his return, saw the smallpox boat arrive at the Island, when he witnessed, he says and he is prepared to make affidivit to the facts), a scene that

MADE HIS ELOOD RUN COLD

and shiver in his veins. They brought a man over in this canvas-covered conveyance in his bare feet, and without any other covering on him than his night clothes. On the landing of the boat there was no one to receive him and the deck hands rejused to touch him or come near him, and would have nothing to do with him, so that in this condition the poor fellow, covered with the virus, was compelled to walk through the snow and slush up to the hospital alone. On the following Friday this gentleman says he saw a woman brought over for whom no preparation had been made, there was neither stretcher nor attendance of any kind to receive her, and the men who brought her across

DUMPED THE UNFORTUNATE CREATURE

kind to receive her, and the men who brought her across

DUMPED THE UNFORTUNATE CREATURE
on the ground and left her there. The officers of the Board of Health assert they have nothing to do with the patient after putting him in Believie Hospital. On seeing that the case is a proper one they take it in charge from the attending physician, convey it to Believie, when their control ends. The warden at the Hospital then receives the patient and retains control of him until ne is placed in the boat for transit to the Island. The matter now rests between the officials on the boat and those at the Island, and it is to be hoped they can satisfy the public these are exceptional cases.

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT

tional cases.

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT
In the minds of the people at the present time with
regard to smallpox is not likely to be calmed by
this treatment of the sufferers by the disease or the
officials, who should certainly show another kind of
humanity for the money they receive from "the
City of Charities."

## O ARD OF HEALTH.

Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday | The East Side Dumping Grounds-Kaue Statement of Contagious Discases-Small

pox on the Increase. in the Central Office. Present, Messrs. Manierre, Barr, Ceccarini, Smith, Mulialy and Carnochan. The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Kane & Ryan for permission to dump manure on the vacant lots at the foot of East Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and the petitions and

REMONSTRANCES

in relation to the same, reported as follows:-First.—That the premises used by Kane & Ryan for dumping manure are also used by them for the storage of manure and in preparing it for the market. The latter process involves the decomposition of the straw and coarser parts of the manure, and during this process the manure is frequently stirred, turned and exposed to the action of the at-mosphers.

quently airred, turned and exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

Second—That these large accumulations of manure, particularly during the process of preparing for the market, give off gases of the most offensive character, which pervade and corrupt the air of the neighboring districts, enter the dwellings of the people and make them—especially the crowded tenements of the poor—aimost uninhabitable.

Third—That these offensive odors are detrimental to life and health. Pure air is an essential element of human existence, and it is the universal opinion of the medical profession that the odors arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter impair the health and shorten the lives of the people. Many cases of seckness—especially among children—air aggravated by the impurities of the atmosphere resulting from this cause.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that a permit be not granted to Kane & Bran, or to any other party or parties, to dump manure upon vacant lots in or near the built up portions of this city.

Your committee also beg leave to submit, as their optimion—

There—That it is possible and menticable to remove delige.

up portions of this city.

Your committee also beg leave to submit, as their opinion—

First-That it is possible and practicable to remove, daily, from this city all the manure that is produced. Even during the most inclement weather of the winter season there is rarely a day that steamers and turboats do not leave the wharves of the city in the regular course of business, and the winds and tides promptly more the ice from the slips and from the East and North rivers.

Second—That, although dealers in manure may not be able to pay so high a price for that artice, if compelled to remove it daily from the city limits, there is abundant evidence that the business will so adjust itself that the manure will not accumulate in the stables.

Third—That no workingmen will be deprived of employment by the recusal of the Board to grant permits to cump manure on this island, except the men who are engaged in stirring and turning manure, masmade as there will be the same number of carts and men required in removing manure from the stables to the boats.

Your committee also recommend that measures be taken to cause the immediate removal of all manure now stored or deposited at this place and to preven any future deposits in or near the built-up portions of this city of this offensive material.

Mr. MULLALY moved that the whole matter be laid over until there should be a full meeting of the Board, and that a permit be granted the petitioners

DUMPING UPON THE PREMISES

in question until some definite action be taken by the Board.

This motion was lost, Messrs, Smith, Manierre and Ceccarini voting in the negative.

Shortly after a motion to rescind was made by Mr. Mullaly and carried, after which he again moved that a permit be granted the applicants, stating that the Board were unjustly discriminating against these parties. This motion, however, met the same fate of its predecessor. A motion was then made to adopt the report, but this also falled. The report of the Sanitary Inspector, which recommended that in view of the approaching warm weather

THE STREETS BE CLEANED every day, was then read; after which Mr. Mullaly gain moved that a permit be granted Messrs. Kane & Ryan, and backed his resolution with a speech of three or four minutes! duration, during which he again accused the Board of showing partiality. Like ail the others this resolution was lost, when Mr. Mullaly gave up the job.

The report of Dr. Morris of the number of CONTAGIOUS DISRASES reported during the past week shows nine cases of

contagious diseases of typhoid fever, two of relapsing fever, seventy-four of scarlet fever, fifty-two of smallpox, ninety-two of measles and fifteen of diphtheria. The number of cases of smallpox reported last week was thirty-four, against fifty-two the present week.

The Cuddy Coterie assembled in force last evening at Irving Hall. The handsome Alderman, afte whom the organization is named, was present in portrait and in the fiesh, and received the congratu-lations of his myriad friends with his usual becom-ing modesty. Colonel Funk had all the necessary arrangements provided to make the after pleasant, and that it was so can be fully sustained by anybody